

REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 1

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS 50X1-HUM

- a. The Alaverdi Chemical Works (Alaverdski Khimicheski Zavod) is located at Alaverdi, Armenian SSR. This area is the center of the copper industry. The works produces several chemical products: superphosphates, sulphuric acid, copper sulfate, also sodium fluosilicate as a supplementary product of waste gases. It is controlled by the Ministry for the Chemical Industry of the USSR and is of All-Union importance. According to the present Five Year Plan, the works should produce 60,000 tons of superphosphates in 1950. This means it must triple its present production in the course of two years. The equipment in the works is adequate for this increase, but the constant irregularity of supplies of raw materials makes the fulfilment of the plan doubtful.
- b. About 11,000 tons of superphosphates were produced in eight months, beginning May 1947. average monthly production was about 1,300-1,400 tons. In 1948, the production of superphosphates has slightly increased and the average monthly production may be estimated at about 1,500 to 1,600 tons. The amount produced varies, however, owing to the unreliable supply of raw materials. If work continues at the same level throughout the year, the works will have produced about 18,000 - 20,000 tons of superphosphates in 1948. In 1947, the production of copper sulfate was about 6,000 tons; the average monthly production was about 450-500 tons. In 1948, production increased slightly and was about 550-600 tons per month. About 8,000 tons of sulphuric acid were produced by the tower method in 1947. The equipment in the works is capable of higher production, but this is not achieved because of the shortage of raw materials, especially "melanzh". With a normal supply of raw materials it will produce 1900-1,200 tons of sulphuric acid monthly. The production of sodium fluosilicate in 1947 was about 50 tons. As an average, it may be estimated that every thousand tons of superphosphates produced yields five tons of sodium fluosilicate.
- c. In May 1948, the director was Avalian; the chief engineer, Landau; the head of the superphosphates shop, Pavlov. The total personnel was about 600; workers were still being taken on.

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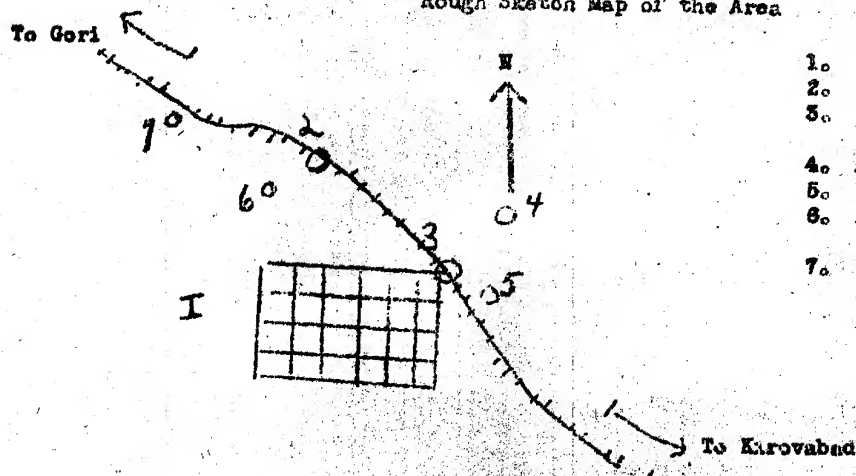
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- d. The chief shops are: superphosphates, sulphuric acid, and copper sulfate. The superphosphates shop was completed in the spring of 1947 and began production in May of that year. The project for the superphosphates shop was drawn up and approved as early as 1943, but construction began only after the war. The shop represents, as it were, a separate factory and often in conversation and newspapers is called the Superphosphates Factory. There is a copper-smelting works, long in existence, which supplies the chemical works with raw materials for the production of copper sulfate. The pyrites for the production of sulphuric acid are obtained in the form of concentrates from the Kafan ore directorate of the Armenian SSR. About 350 tons of white matte per month, raw material for the production of copper sulfate, is supplied by the Alaverdi copper-smelting works mentioned above. Apatite concentrate is used for the production of superphosphates. About 100 tons of nitric acid are received monthly from several chemical works, but chiefly from the Bereznikov and Gorlov chemical works.
- e. Most of the superphosphates produced are for the Ministry of Agriculture of the Transcaucasian republics. Sixty to eighty carloads of superphosphates are dispatched monthly to these ministries in Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaidzhan. The sulphuric acid goes to the production of superphosphates and to certain undertakings of the Transcaucasian republics, factories in the chemical and light industries. A large quantity goes to the Kutaisi chemical works. The copper sulfate goes to various undertakings in Transcaucasia; but the bulk of the production is used to combat vine diseases.

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2. The Leninakanski Tekstilny Kombinat is located within the city of Leninakan. The factory in peace-time makes underwear, stockings, and shirts; during the war it produced only underwear for the army. It employs upwards of 2,000 women.
3. The Kalinin Railroad Locomotive Repair Shop is located at a distance of 2 - 2.5 km NW of the central railroad station of Tbilisi (Tiflis). The work of assembling all the parts of railroad steam locomotives is done in the shop. These parts, as well as replacement parts, are shipped from the great factories of the Urals. This shop can assemble five to six locomotives daily. All kinds of repairs of locomotives can be made in this shop. It employs about 5,000 to 6,000 workmen.
4. On the northeast edge of the city, 1-2 km NE of the railroad freight station, there is a war factory called Ordzhonikidze Arsenal. This factory repairs heavy and light artillery and also small equipment.
5. A large glass works is located on the railroad line at a distance of about four km NE of the central railroad station of Tbilisi. It employs 3,000 - 4,000 workers.

Rough Sketch Map of the Area



1. City of Tbilisi
2. Central railroad station
3. Railroad freight station named Havtug
4. Airport
5. War factory
6. Assembly plant for railroad locomotives
7. Large glass works

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